THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

MORE EFFECTIVELY MANAGED THAN IT HAS BEEN FOR THIRTY YEARS.

PACILITIES FOR MAKING MODERN CANNON PRAC-TICALLY CREATED BY PRESIDENT HARRIS SON'S ADMINISTRATION-THE ARMY USED

TO IMPROVE THE MILITIA-DE-LAYS OBVIATED IN THE PEN-

OF INFORMATION. TROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, June 2 -President Harrison is to be congratulated upon the administration of the of the War Department, which is perhaps me of the most important under the Government, It involves the expenditure of upwards of fifty millions of dollars annually, the superintendence of river and barbor improvements and various public works throughout the country, and necessitates an ever watchful eye on the free and unobstructed commerce along the scaboard and through navigable waterways. It requires the most energetic action respecting defences, and ordnance in connection therewith, and, in addition to the various incidental matters pertaining to preserving and perfecting the records of the War of the Rebellion and pensioners, a careful management of the entire military system, not only with respect to the United States Army, but the relation which it bears to the State military organizations throughout the country, the improvement and encouragement of which depend largely upon the interest felt regarding them by the President and Secretary of War.

In all these respects the administration of the War Department for over three years has been more successful, and marked by greater activity. than in any previous period for thirty years. Nearly two hundred millions of dollars have been managed and expended without the loss through defalcation, or official mishap, of a single dollar to the Government. River and harber improvements have steadily advanced, without prejudice to the rights of individuals or corporations, and resulting in untold public benefit. Under the improved law of 1890, authority was given to put certain public works under continuing contracts, that is, contracts made for the entire work, to be paid for as appropriations might from time to time be made. In the instances wherein such contracts have been entered into a saving has been effected of from ten to thirty-three per centum of the estimated cost and average prices paid for like work in the preceding ten years. Under that law greater care s also taken to prevent the obstruction or impairment of navigation. All in all, it may be stated that, under the present methods of conducting river and harbor improvements, the best results are obtained at a less cost and with greater satisfaction than ever before in the history of the

In the matter of sea-coast defences steady progress has been made. Despite the repeated reports of the Chief of Engineers of the Army year after year, setting forth the deplorable condition of our National defences, the same inefficient condition that had existed since the close of the war was allowed to continue until August, 1890, when a Republican Congress began the creation of a system of proposed defences and appropriated nearly a million and a quarter for the construction of gun and mortar batteries at Boston, New York and San Francisco-the three great National gateways to the American continent. This appropriation was of vital importance to the country It gave life to the system which had been prepared by the engineer officers of the Government and urged by Republican Administrations for years before. That system embraced:

Pirst-The armament of the heaviest rifle guns mounted on disappearing carriages, which, while widely dispersed, can concentrate their fire on the enemy's yessels, and which in range and penetration of projectiles will equal, if not exceed, the heaviest fire that can be brought against them by the most powerful fleet, thus keeping the latter at a safe distance, or destroying it while attempting to pass the mined areas.

Second-A well-developed system of submarine mines planted in the channels and roadways, for the purpose of holding the vessels of the enemy the fire of our guns, and preventing their running the batteries and reaching the harbors

Third-Tile protection of these mined areas from firing guns of small calibre and wide field of

Based upon this system, detailed projects under the direction of President Harrison for the defence of our principal scaboard cities and roadsteads have been or are being prepared. Such projects for the defence of Charleston and Savannah are now under consideration. Last year an additional sum of \$750,000 was appropriated to continue the work of construction of sencoast defences, and its application extended to include the defence of Hampton Roads and Washington.

In addition to this a Republican Congress, upon the recommendation of President Harrison's Administration, took into consideration the necessity for removing the exterior line of defences to greater distance from the object which it was intended to cover; in other words, the keeping of the enemy's ficet at a point beyond bombard ing distance. The increase in heavy range or modern heavy rifled guns over those of former years was found to be so great as to make eight and ten miles not an unreasonable distance from a city for its outer line of defences. Hence arose the necessity of acquiring sites, which in former years were not deemed either necessary or favorable, and a Republican Congress appropriated one million of dollars to carry out the general plan, as proposed by the War Department. The point has now been reached when, by the continuance of appropriations for coast defences, the proposed work can be carried on systematically and judiciously, and, if continued, will ensure greater protection than was ever dreamed of in farmer

With regard to heavy ordnance it may be stated that, whereas a few years ugo the United States in time of emergency would have been at the mercy of any Government that might have made war against it; indeed, whereas, until within the past five years, this Government, in time of war, would have been shut in without heavy modern ordnance of any kind, and without either the material or plants to construct it, a very different condition of things now prevails, as a result of President Harrison's known views in this regard. If a war should occur from this time on, the United States would not only find itself in possession of the guns which President Harrison's Administration has provided it with, but would be in position to declare to the world that by reason of interior resources, the longer the war lasted, the stronger would become

defences of the country.

In other words, up to a comparatively recent period, there were no steel guns of modern construction in existence in the United States, not were there facilities for obtaining steel, or of manufacturing them if the steel had been obtained. Some few years ago, the United States undertook, under the direction of a Republican Administration, to build guns of modern construction; but in order to do so, it had to send abread to get the forgings for guns as small as eight-inch calibra. Although there had been considerable experience in the manufacture of such material abroad, that obtained in this country was not satisfactory. Under the encouragement of the War Department, the Midvale Steel Works in this country first undertook to furnish steel forgings for the small-calibre guns, and were so successful that almost the first output was found to be superior to the steel obtained from Whitworth, one of the most noted of all foreign manufacturers. The forgings for the es and jackets of the first eight-inch, ten-inch and twelve-inch guns had to be obtained from

country, and, although the industry is comparatively a new one, the material we obtain at home is equal, if not superior, to that we can obtain from the best foreign sources.

As soon as it was discovered that we had the capacity to build and construct our own ordnance, Congress vary wisely, under the advice of President Harrison's Administration, appropriated within the last four years funds sufficient to build gun factories for both the Army and Navy. The Naval appropriation was made some three years in advance of the Army appropriation, and their shops are all well equipped and new machinery of American manufacture for the heavier guns is now being rapidly put into position. Army gun factory at Watervliet Arsenal is now about complete; the plant for the north wing is almost already in place, and the machinery for the south wing is going in rapidly. All machinery for both factories has been designed and made in the United States, and the material used in both factories is fabricated in this country. In fact, under the policy pursued by the Department during the Administration of Pre-ident Harrison' a gigantle new industry has sprung into existence, and the product surpasses that obtained abroad in those factories which, after many years of experience, cost millions, whereas, in this country, with our limited experience, we spend only thousands of dollars. So that now, as a result of the present Administration in this regard at least, the United States is well able to take care of itself and maintain its rights under any circumstances, without such fears as were necessarily experienced before the present Administration began. It was doubtless knowledge of these facts that gave to the Administration that assurance of self-dependence and self-protection which seemed to actuate the President in the strong stand he has felt several times called upon to maintain in international

relations. With respect to the immediate management of the affairs of the Army it is safe to say that more good results have been obtained within the last four years than ever before in the history of the Government. Many of the innovations and reforms which had been contemplated in years previous, and which had been more or less constantly under coonsideration, were put into practice. For example, it was conceived that the efficiency of the army depended largely upon the personnel of its officers, and efforts were made to lift their efficiency to the highest standard. To that end the Department inaugurated a system of efficiency reports which consisted of a personal report of each officer of the Army as to what matters he had given special attention to during the year in the line of the military profession, his knowledge of foreign languages, and whatever special course of reading, study or investigation he may have been engaged upon, together with general remarks as to his ambition, purposes, etc. Accompanying this was an efficiency report in the case of each officer rendered by the commanding officer of regiments, setting forth the official and personal status of the officer as to conduct, habits, condition of men under his control, capacity for command, scientifiattainments, prominent talents and peculiar fitness for military duties. The results in this regard have been most satisfactory, and to-day the Department. is enabled in the selection of officers for any speeific duty to proceed more intelligently than ever before, which results in securing for the Government the best talent that may be required in any given direction.

Aside from this, the system has worked well by stimulating the officers to more studious habits, and securing perhaps even a better condition of morals than before existed. Then the changed and improved law governing promotions, whereby the rule of seniority, which had previously prevailed in regard to certain corps only, was made to apply to all officers of whatever grade, with one single exception, and this, although working to the disadvantage of a few individuals, was generally

productive of satisfactory results. Under the President's guidance most satisfactory changes have also been made in the condition of the enlisted men. Under old rules and regulations for the government of the Army the primitive system involved many hardships, inconveniences and much dissatisfaction. On recommendation, there-fore, of the War Department, Congress provided for a general system of punishment, which prescribed specific methods of trial and a mandatory code of punishments for various offences. Instead of subjecting the minor offender to a trial by courtmartial, a summary court was established which corresponds to the justice or police courts in cities. This has been most satisfactory. The soldier who unter-mining and removal, by batteries of rapid- is guilty of any triffing transgressions of military regulations, instead of being placed in guahouse with more serious offenders, and held several days for trial by courts-martial that were subsequently convened for that purpose, may now be confined in quarters and brought to trial within twenty-four hours lefore the summary court officer, who immediately disposes of his case upon hearing. Under improved regulations the enlisted man's condition has been improved in various other respects. His ration has been increased and made to embrace fresh vegetables which for years before had never been provided for by the Department. His comfort in quarters has been carefully studied and regulations have been made to improve them. In other words, the soldier in the United States Army to-day has better food, better clothing, better quarters, and is afforded more comfortable garrison arroundings than ever before. All these reform have tended to make the enlisted man better satisfied, and together with the change in regard to period of enlistment, has tended greatly to reduce the number of descritons. Under the present law as passed upon the recommendation of the Department during the present Administration, men may enlist for three years or may purchase their discharge at any time according to prescribed rules. Thus it will be seen that the fears which a man may have had, who enlisted in years gone by, have disappeared. Formerly a man who enlisted for five years was compelled to serve out his term whether the life was congenial to him or not, and that fact alone made men desert or continue to serve and to chafe under the restrictions. privilege, however, which the soldiers now enjoy, of leaving the service honorably almost at any time, seems to have lessened the festlessness which formerly prevailed, and a better class of men are being obtained at all of the recruiting stations Indeed, not satisfied to maintain recruiting officers in the principal cities, the Department has recently provided for a system of regimental recruiting, whereby regimental officers are sent throughout the towns and cities adjacent to the locality in which the regiments are stationed for the purpose of enlisting men in the military service in that particular section of the country. This has worked most advantageously. Orders have also been issued requiring applicants for enlistment to produce satisfactory evidence of good character and requiring officers to hold doubtful subjects on probation, and meanwhile to provide for their meintenance and support-the effect of these changes

and to popularize it in the rural districts which had long been a recognize! de-ideratum. While effort has been made to protect the Arney against the genus "tramp" that had long proved an annoyance, and to guarantee to the humblest private full protection in all of his legal rights, better provision has also been afforded than ever before for the material welfare of the enlisted soldier in respect to his companionship and garrison pastimes. A death-blow has been dealt the no torious post-trader system, so productive of gross abuses and demoralizing to both officers and men, by the establishment on a legal basis of the Post Exchange, an institution managed by officers, which supplies to the soldiers at a minimum cos such articles as may be deemed necessary for their use and entertainment, the profits being returned to the consumers. That the exchange has increased by not less than 25 per cent the purcha ing power of the men's pay is an acknowledged fact, and at the same time the advantages of the oreign sources; but under the encouragement of exchange as a clubhouse or place of resort for maident Harrison's War Office, forgings for all of these calibre guns are now obtained in this mate. While these measures for bettering the

being to exclude from the Army the worthless

classes which had previously obtained access to it.

soldiers' condition are all of recent origin, their by the fact that whereas during the year ending March 31, 1889, the number of soldiers per thou sand who abandoned their colors was 112, the loss from desertion during the year just passed has

been reduced to fifty-seven per thousand. The Department also began the experiment of enlisting Indians as regular soldiers. The object

First, To give to the Indian race a place in the national forces, as an important step toward

their civilization and self-support. Second. To open a channel for the legitimate

Second. To open a channel for the legitimate exercise of the military instincts of the young braves who might otherwise be a constant menace to the outlying Western settlements, even though not engaged in positive hostilities.

Third. To benefit the entire race by means of the reflex influence of the soldiers upon the various tribes from which they are drawn, by furnishing an object lesson in the matters of punctuality and respect for authority. About 800 Indians, including five full troops of cavalry and seven companies of infantry, representing a number of the more war-like tribes have been enlisted, and judging from the reports of the officers commanding them and of inspectors, the expectations of the Department are not likely to be disappointed.

Another change affecting the Department that has been most pleasing to officers and enlisted.

be disappointed.

Another change affecting the Department that has been most pleasing to officers and enlisted men alike, has been with respect to army garrisons. Within the last four years a number of those isolated posts on the frontier which had long outlived their usefulness and were rendered unnecessary by the changed conditions of the country, were abadoned. Indeed, about one-fourth of the frontier survisons have been abandoned, and the troops concentrated at the larger and more centrally located posts, from which they can be the troops concentrated at the larger and centrally located posts, from which they ca the troops concentrated at the larger and more centrally located posts, from which they can be distributed as emergency requires. Several of the posts have been considerably enlarged for the accommodation of entire regiments—a fact which has tended to increase the spirit and elevate the moral tone of the regiments stationed there. In connection with this, it may be stated that Mr. Elkins, the present Secretary of War, has recently announced his purpose to abandon as fast as the conditions of the service will permit, the remote carrisons, and to establish within the States and Territories at strategetic points, larger posts. He has announced publicly that he will favorably consider the proposition of any State or Territory to cede to the United States 600 to 1,000 acres of land for military purposes, and already three such propositions have been undorsed by the Department. Secretary Elkin's idea is to establish, if possible, within certain geographical districts near large cities, and on railroad lines, large parrisons, which will not only act as conservators of the peace, but may be used in instructing the militia organizations of the States.

Acting with the full approval of the President Secretary Elkins has already formulated his

Acting with the full approval of the President, Secretary Elkins has already formulated his ideas into a well-defined policy of assisting and Encouraging the militia organizations of the States in a manner whice promises to be productive of great good. In all that pertains to the militia organizations throughout the country, it is proposed not to confine the efforts of the Denartment to the strict routine prescribed by the law, but to exercise wherever practicable that full discretion vested in the Executive, whereby the State troops will be placed upon a higher plane of efficiency and brought in closer and more intimate relationship with the regular army. Only last year a large force of Federal troops was massed at Austin, Texas, to co-operate with the entire State militin of Texas, which was mobilized at that point. Upon that occasion regular army officers were assigned to each regiment of Texas soldiery, who acted the part of advisers and instructors in all regimental and brigade movements. In addition to this, there was a regular army officer detailed as Inspector of the Encampment, and all in all the results obtained were more satisfactory than at any other encampment ever held.

Secretary Elkins, with the consent of the Pres-Acting with the full approval of the Presi

satisfactory than at any other encampment ever held.

Secretary Elkins, with the consent of the President, proposes to carry this idea to its farthest extent, and will co-operate with the State troops in a similar manner wherever practicable. In other words, the President and Scarctary of War firmly believe that one of the duties of the Regular Army, aside from that pertaining to its own chief purposes, is to instruct the State troops and to maintain the closest possible connection with them in all that pertains to them.

With this in view, one of the first new features of Secretary Elkins's administration which neet the endorsement of the President, was to enlarge the Division of Military Information heretofore created so as to extend its inquiries and usefulness in the farthest manner possible. Not only is it arranged to make the Information Bureau of our War Office the equal of similar institutions of all the larger Nations of the world, but to collect every form of data and information respecting foreign armies, and to secure a complete and accurate record of every feature of our own country that could possibly enter into military service. It will be an easy matter hereafter for the President of the United States to mobilize any number of Federal and State troops at any given point, knowing well in advance every facility of railroad and water transportation resource of the country, and, in fact, everything upon which the well-being of the Army may depend—matters entirely overlooked in former years.

without regard to section, have received sreater encouragement and more valuable assistance than was ever before extended to them. It is to Presi-dent Harrison's Administration, therefore, that the thanks of all who are interested in American sol-

dent Harrison's Administration, therefore, that the thanks of all who are interested in American soldery are due.

But the thanks of others are also due. There are hundreds of thousands of persons, whose claims upon the Government growing out of service in the Volunteer Army of the war, have been accelerated and benefited by the action of President Harrison. One of the first thinas undertaken by the present Administration was to eliminate as far as possible red-tape methods in regard to the Pension Records Division in the War Department. The entire record of the Volunteer service in the late war embraces 400,000 rolls and 140,000 bound volumes. The calls from the Pension Office alone for information from these rolls averages about 205,000 annually; the inquiries from the Second Auditor in regard to bounty pay and similar items reach 36,000, and the variety of other calls makes the total for the year 300,000. At the beginning of the present Administration it was found that the work of rendering this information was distributed among thirteen divisions and sub-divisions of the War Department, and it was found that the Democratic Administration had left as a relic of its management of these affairs ten thousand cases unanswered, while a large number of cases were constantly subjected to a delay of two and one-half and three months, and even a longer period. By a system of complete reorganization, the entire records were concentrated in one division, under the management of a most efficient officer of the Government, so that now the 7,000,000 times and 10,000,000 items of record may be referred and rendied to on the day on which application is made. In one year 40,000 cases in arrears had been brought up, 30,000 new ones had all been disposed of, and 197 elerks were doing the work that had formerly occupied 646, and are now keening the entire work of the office up to date. This is a matter of the grown that had formerly occupied 646, and are now keening the entire work of the office up to date. This is a matter of

President Harrison, from the very beginning of his Administration, manifested the keenest interest in all that related to the military branch of the Government, and his selection of War Ministers has demonstrated the importance in which have the control of the the Government, and his selection of war sinisters has demonstrated the importance in which
be held the duties to be perofened. Secretary
Proctor was a man of rare executive ability, with
wondrous nower to deal practicelly with every
phase of business before the War Demartment.
He studied closely every feature of military organization, and gave personal supervision to the
various other important matters that came within his department. His successor, Secretary
kins, in the short time that he has been in charge
of the War perfolio, has exhibited rate skill in
the management of all questions relating to his
office. His action in regard to the Bureau of Information, and his announced policy in regard to
the State militia have met with general applause
from military circles, and the careful and positive
manner in which he handles all questions relating
to the administration of War Department affairs
shows that he is the right man in the right place
to make the closing year of President Harrison's
present term in the War Department one of the
most successful and memorable in the history of
the Government.

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more, and, of course, they must start at cost of making, or we would not be able to long supply below the regular re-The assortment is still good, but the bargains are dis-

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104, 106. AND 105 WEST 14TH STREET.

THE COURTS.

LASAK WILL CONTEST ENDED. HEIRS DECIDE TO COMPROMISE AND ENJOY THE

BENEFITS OF THE BIG ESTATE. long legal fight over the large estate lef by Francis W. Lasak, who made the larger share of his money as the partner of John Jacob Astor in the fur business, has been settled after dragging along in the courts for about four years. Mr. Lasak began life as an employe of the first John Jacob Astor. After several Years he became a partner, and shared the profits of the business with the founder of the Asfor family in America. Like the Aster, Mr. Lasak invested the profits of the business in real estate in various parts of this city. The land increased in value rapidly, and when Mr. Lasak died, at the age of ninety-five, his estate was

said to amount to several million dollars. Four daughters survived Mr. Lasak. They wer Aufoinette Lucinda Schermerhorn, Cordelia Chauvet, Ophelia J. Cuthbert and Victoria A. Mackenzie, Th re was also one grandchild, Margaret S. Ives, the wife of Dr. Prank L. Ives; she was the daughter of the late Edgar Lasak, a son of the testator. By the terms of the will of Mr. Lasak, Mrs. Cuthbert received one-third of the estate absolutely, and Mrs. come of of third of the estate, but these latter equests to Mrs. Chauvet and Mrs. Machenzie were subject to some small deductions for charitable be-quests, and also to the sum of \$40,000, which was given to Mrs. Ives, and the sum of \$30,000, the income of which was to go to Mrs. Schermerborn.

Mrs. Ives, and Mrs Schermerhorn were not satisfied with the amounts which they were to receive under the will, and they begin a contest in the Surrogate's Court of Westchester County. In this contest they were unsuccessful, the will being ad-Mrs. Ives, and Mrs Schermerhorn were not salistic divided the amounts which they were to receive under the will, and they began a contest in the Surrogate's Court of Westchester County. In this contest they were unsuccessful, the will being admitted to probate. An appeal was taken to the General Term of the Supreme Court, and finally to the Court of Appeals. In all these courts the contestants were defented, and the will was upheld. After the courts had decided against them in the will contest Mrs. Schermerhorn and Mrs. Ives began eleven ejectment suits against the holders of the real estate left by Mr. Lesak. One of these cases was tried in Westchester County, and resulted in a disagreement of the jury.

There seemed to be a fair prospect that the cases would drug along until all the heirs were dead, and in the meantime the properly would be tied up and no one would have any benefit of it. The Female

would drug along until all the heirs were dead, and in the meantime the property would be tied up and no one would have any benefit of it. The Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless and the Children's Aid Society had a contingent interest in the estate, as at the death of Mrs. Chanvet and Mrs. Mackenzie these societies received the bulk of the two-thirds of the estate which were left in trust for these daughters. All parties became discouraged at

reached on Saturday last. By the terms of this settle there were no will. Each daughter gets the shar which she would have received had the estate been divided according to law had Mr. Lasak died intestate. The division, however, is subject to slight deductions to the amounts received by the daughters for the se until the death of Mrs. Chauvet and Mrs. Mackenzie will get an amount at once which will be somewhat

smaller than they would have received had they waited ustil the death of these two daughters, and providing the contestants had been defeated finally.

The different parties to the legal fight were represented as follows: Robert sewell, Christopher Fine and Ason Kahn for Mrs. Schermerhorn; Charles F. Miccieam for Mrs. Ives; Calvin Frost and Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson for Mrs. Cuthbert; ex-Judge Donohue for Mrs. Chauvet: Bartlett, Wilson & Hayden for the Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendlers; Frederick W. Van Vorst for the Children's Ald Society; ex-Judge Reynolds for Mrs. Mackehzle, and Emmilt & Robinson for the New-York Life and Trust Company, which was interested as a depository.

The reason given for the practical distinbritance of Mrs. Schermerhorn by her father was that Mrs. Lasak began a suit against her husband away back in-1867 and that when the couple parted Mrs. Schermerhorn went with their father.

COURT OF APPEALS DECISIONS.

SEVERAL HANDED DOWN IN EACH DIVISION-CASES ARGUED.

Saratoga, N. Y., June 7.-The Court of Appeals day affirmed the judgment in the case of Peter W. Gallaudet and another, appellants, against Charles Kellogg and others, respondents. This was an appeal from a judgment of the General Term, affirming a judgment in favor of the defendants. This action was been as July 20, 1255, by the algorith for the property of the second of the control of the second of the secon begun on July 20, 1888, by the plaintiff for the pur-pose of accovering the sum of \$100,000 under the agreement alleged in the complaint, by which in conagreement alleged in the company, sideration of the plaintiffs using their influence to assist the defendants in procuring a contract authorizing the construction of the Poughkeepsie Bridge over former years.

Incidentally, also, the Bureau of Information, as this reorganized, will be charged with the duty of doing all in its power to furpish useful information to the Governors of States. Thus it will be seen to not have the affairs of the Federal Army breau administered more successfully and with greater benefit than ever before, but the State troops, without regard to section, have received creater for their compensation.

Incidentally, also, the Bureau of Information, as the defendants in procuring a contract author tanget the construction of the Poughkeepsis Bridge over the Hudson, and in consideration of such procure ment, the defendants of such procure the Hudson, and in consideration of such procure ment, the defendants of such procure the Hudson, and in consideration of such procure the Hudson

court also affirmed the judgment in the case of Frederick H. Schild, respondent, against the Cen-tral Park and East River Railroad Company, of New York City, appellant. This was an appeal from a judgment of the General Term affirming a judgment in favor of the plaintiff. The plaintiff sued to re \$15,000 for the breaking of a knee-cap, caused by stumbling into a hole in the crosswalk between d fendant's track at Front and Wall sis., New York City, on March 23, 1889. The verdict was for \$400. The following is a full list of the decisions handed

down by the First Division : Gallandet agt. Kellogg; Tothurst agt. Powers schild agt. the Central Park Railroad Company. Judg schild agt, the Central Park Railroad Company. Judgments admed, with costs.

Morris agt. Sickley: Pacton agt, the United Life and Accident Insurance Company. Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

Brown agt. Faich, Watts agt. Wilcox, McCosker agt. Smith; the Clancimian Towing Company agt. Canacimino, Sperry agt. Fox, Landon agt. Towshend. Orders afiltrated, with costs.

In re opening Alexander ave. Appeal dismissed, with costs.

th costs. In re opening Lexington ave. Appeal dismissed,

In re opening Lexington-ave. Appeal dismissed, without costs, on stipuiation.

Fatman agi. Fatman. Appeal dismissed, with costs. Fatman agi. Fatman. Appeal dismissed with costs. Fenniman agi. the Fuller & Warren Company. Orders of the Special and General Terms reversed, and motion granted, with costs in the supreme Court would in this court and \$10 costs of motion.

Vought agi. the city of Buffalo. Order of the General Term reversed and Judgment of the Special Term affirmed, with costs.

Cadmiy agi. Rhinchardt, Sheriff. Motion for reargument dealed, without costs.

Young agi. Young; Glenn ags. Garth; Schneider agi. the Second Avenue Rullroad Company; Van Rensselaer agi. Bull: Ashton agi. the city of Rocheker. Motions for reargument denied, with \$10 costs. School agi. the Broadway Rullroad Company of Brooklyn. Motion to dismiss denied, with \$10 costs.

These appeals from orders were argued:

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These appeals from orders were argued:
Edward C. Allen and another, respondents, agt.
Robert H. Ingersoil and another, appellants.
In the matter of Thomas C. Martin, respondent, agt.
In the matter of John E. Corwin.
In the matter of Charles E. Morris, executor, etc.
Washington H. Taylor, appellant, agt. Catharine
Tnylor and another, respondents.
The people ex rel. Frank J. Sherman, respondent,
agt. John Pierson and others, the Board of Canvassers,
etc. annellants.

f. John Pierson and Co., appellants.

In the matter of the wharf at Thirty-fourth-st. In the matter of the wharf at Forty-first-st. In the matter of the wharf at Forty-first-st.

The Crester Rolling Mills agt, the vessel Hopatcong at another.

Charles F. Burns, respondent, agt, the Delaware, acknown and Western Rallwad Company, appellant and Western Rallwad Company, appellant and Company.

Weils Paine, respondent, agt. Jeremiah W. Chandler

appellant.
Charles C, Taber and acother, respondents, agt.
the New York Elevat d Railroad Company, appellant.
The People, respondents, agt. Enima Fishbough,
appellant.
The City of Cohors, appellant, agt, the Delaware
and Rudson Canal Company, appellant. (Action
No. 1.) No. (1.)
The City of Cohoes, appellant, agt, the Delawar and Hudson Canal Company, respondent. (Actio

No. 2.)
The following is the calendar for to-morrow: No 457, 468, 468, 464, 465, 467, 468 and 409. In the second Division the following decisions were

handed down:

Van Etten agt. Newton; Southard agt. Curley; Morton agt. Richardson; Quinn agt. Atlantic Avenue Rattroad Company; City of Buinolo agt. Chadeayne. Judgmer; affirmed, with costs.

Fict ags. Wilson; Henner agt. Atlantic Dredging Company. Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

Read agt. Fatterson. Order affirmed and judgment absolute rendered against appellant, with costs.

McComb agt. Earcelona Apartment Association; same agt. Cordova Apartment Association; same agt. Cordova Apartment Association; same agt.

absolute rendered against appellant, with costs.

McComb agt. Parcelona Apartment Association;
same agt. Cordova Apartment Association; same agt. Lishon
Apartment Association; same agt. Lishon
Apartment Association. Judgment affirmed, without
costs to et her party, and without prejudice to the
rights of the lienors in the surplus moneys.

The following is the calendar of the Second Division
for to-morrow; Nos. 838, 859, 807, 840, 844, 845,
846, and 847.

FOR TEARING OUT A LOCK OF HAIR. A jury before Chief Judge Daly, in the Court of Common Piess, yesterday merning brought in a ver diet for \$500 in favor of Maggie E. Lynn, against Mrs Alice Hartenbrook, for damages for an alleged assault Miss Lynn was a servant in the employ of Mrs. Har

denbrook, and she alleged that her mistress assaulted her and tore out a lock of her auburn hair. For this alleged assault she sued Mrs. Hardenbrook for \$7.000. Mrs. Hardenbrook alleged in her defence that the girl was the one who made the assault and that the de-feedant only protected herself. A scaled verdict was ordered on Monday night and this was quened yester-day morning.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY. Supreme Court-General Term-Before Van Brunt, P. J.,
Hirier, and Patterson, JJ.—Nos. 71, 72, 75, 76, 54, 58,
95, 97, 99, 47, 87, 41,
Supreme Court-Chambers-Before Beagh, J.—Motion ceidas called at 11 o'clock
Supreme Court-Special Term-Part I-Adjourned until

Supreme Court-Special Term-Part 1-Adjourned until June 20.

Supreme Court-Special Term-Part II-No calendar,
Supreme Court-Part III-Before Truax, J.-Nos. 4224.

157, 4183, 1232, 1218, 899, 2833, 3859, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 913, 241, 1637, 3633, 765, 1125, 9912, 671.

Circuit Court-Part II-Cases from Part III.

Circuit Court-Part IV-Cases from Part III.

Circuit Court-Part IV-Cases from Part III.

Surrogate's Court-Before Ransom, R.-Wills of Maria E. Hotenkies, 19:30 a.m. For probate-Wills of Louis F. Dodd, Lorenz Hauerstein, 10 3. m.: David L. Gaediner, John H. Iserich, 10:30 a.m.

Common Ficas-General Term-Adjourned until June 2046.

Common Picas-Special Term-Before Bischoff, J.-No. 13. Common Pleas—Equity Term—Before Giegerich, J.—
No. 13.

Common Pleas—Equity Term—Before Giegerich, J.—
Nos. 2, 8, 79, 66, 53, 57, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11,
12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.
Common Pleas—Trial Term—Part I—Before Bookstaver,
J.—Nos. 1410, 1328, 205, 1556, 199, 401, 1630,
1870, 832, 1575, 1399, 1637, 651, 1437, 1635,
1446, 479, 888, 1381, 1012, 1417, 783, 1397, 1205,
655, 925, 1487, 1517, 1356, 48,
Common Pleas—Trial Term—Part II—Before Daly, C. J.
—Cases from Part.
Common Pleas—Trial Term—Part III—Before Pryor,
J.—Cases from Part.
Superior Court—General Term—Before Preedman, P. J.
Dugn and Gildersleeve, J.J.—Nos. 22, 23, 25, 20, 27, 28,
Superior Court—Special Term—Before McAdam, J.
Nos. 184, 706, 707, 708, 710, 711, 723, 714.
Superior Court—Trial Term—Parts 1, 11 and 111—Adjourned for the term. Superior Court-Trial Term-Parts 1, 12
journed for the term.
City Court-Special Term-Before Van Wyck, J.-Mo

26. Inclusive.

Court of General Sessions—Part I—Before Martine, J., and Assistant District-Attorney Davis—Nos. 1 to 99, inclusive.

Court of General Sessions—Part II—Before Fitzgerald, J., and Assistant District-Attorney Week—Nos. 1 to 11, inclusive. Court of General Sessions-Part III-Before Cowing, J. and Assistant District-Attorney Townsend-Nos. 1 to 17 Inclusive.

TROUBLES OF BUSINESS MEN.

ANOTHER DRY-GOODS HOUSE IN HARLEM FAILS. Another dry goods failure in One-hundred and twenty-fifth-st. was announced yesterday, that of Corn, Kallske & Co., at Nos. 144 to 148 West One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st., making the third in that street in the last few mouths. The sheriff took charge of the big store late yesterday afternoon on a confessed judgment for \$2,517 due on The board them were teleproperated the constitutional catheral forms of the street in the sheriff took charge of the big store late yesterday afternoon on a confessed judgment for \$2,517 due on The board their went into secret session to organize. a note in favor of Henry Vogel. Other judgments The absentees were Mrs. F. R. Halsey, Governor were subsequently entered, one for \$25,368 in favor Flower's niece; Mrs. Elizabeth E. Minturn, the first of Hayman Vogel on a promissory note due in March last, and in favor of Vogel & Sons for \$7,532 for money advanced to the firm. The firm is composed of Meyer Corn, formerly in the wholesale hat business at No. 69 Mercer st., Heavy S. They began the present business on May 1, 1880, with a claimed capital of \$55,000, of which it was said Messrs. Corn and Kaliske contributed \$25,000 each, and Mr. Platz \$5,000. Their capital. it is said, has been entirely wiped out. In October 1891. Bradstreets took away their capital rating and reduced their credit rating to the lowest. B. Lewinson, of the firm of Lewinson & Falk, representing the confessed judgment creditors, sald yester day that from an investigation of the affairs of Corn, Kallske & Co. he found that they owe about \$110,000, of which the judgments amounting to \$15,417 represent the confidential debts and the rest merchandise debts. The estimated value of the assets is about \$85,000. It is intended to call a asets is about \$55,000. It is intended to call a neeting of the creditors at an early date.

x-Governor Alonzo B. Cornell in favor of J. Edward simmons as receiver of the American Loan and Trust Company, on a note dated september 30, 1889. Judgment for #2,301 was yesterday entered against the Hudesus Suspension Bridge and New-England Hullway Company. In favor of the New-York Bunk Note Company.

ENTERTAINMENTS AT COLUMBIA.

The members of the class of 1892 whose scholarshi

was such as to entitle them to an election from the Phi Beta Kappa Society were initiated at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The initiation took place Room 15 in Hamilton Hall. The new members of the Columbia chapter are Robert A. Ashworth. Edward Steele Brownson, Edward Rodney Fiske, Henry J. Burchell, Jr., George L. Beer, Charles A. Valladier, Samuel Bandler, Clarence W. Vail and Charles H. Sis-son. The election of officers of the chapter resulted as president, Dr. C. H. Young; corresponding secretary Robert A. Ashworth; recording secretary, Hamilton edell; treasurer, B. D. Woodward, President and Mrs. Low gave a reception yesterday afternoon at their nome. No. 30 East Sixty fourth-st., from 4 o'clock to 6 o'clock to the members of the sentor class. Several coung women assisted Mrs. Low in receiving the guests. A large number of the young men were present.

A FINE PLANO GIVEN TO A QUEEN

A beautiful Fischer plane, made of Hawalian woods ras presented by the citizens of Honolulu to the Queen of the Sandwich Islands at the Solani Palace on April as. The piano was a concert grand, made by the vell-known firm of J. & C. Fischer, of New-York. The case was of koa, an island wood, which when worked up and polished is exceedingly beautiful. The most experienced workmen were employed in making the case for the plane, which was a magnificent piece of work. The three legs were of a heavy and pretty design, and right over the keyboard on either side is the initial letter L. surmounted by a crown. The Hawstian coal-of arms, colored, ornamented the centre over the keyboard, and on the right end of the piane was a rather large coat-of-arms, also in colors.

FOR A WHEELMEN'S CLUBHOUSE.

An effort is being made to secure the house of Mrs Langury, in West Twenty-third-st., to establish a club for wheelmen. The plan is to have a place downtown where wheelmen may meet going to and from busines and where they may store their wheels while at business. The aspiralt pavements in Eighth and other avenues afford an opportunity for a long ride of Harlemites to and from their business. The house specially adapted to this purpose, having two drive-ways to the street so that with little expense the house could be arranged to surpass any cycling club-

SEPRING A PERMIT TO USE THE TROLLEY. The Ninth Avenue Railroad Company petitioned the Board of Aldermen yesterday for permission to apply the trolley system to its line in Columbus-ave., between Sixty fourth-st. and One-hundred-and-tenth-The structure of the elevated road is to be used for the trolleys as far as possible, if the right is granted. The scheme would give the Sixth-ave, road an outlet above Central Park. The petition was signed by John D. Crimmins as president. The matter was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

HIGH DRIDGE PEOPLE TO HAVE A MASS MEETING. The people of High Bridge who are greatly incon-entenced by the closing of the McComb's Dam Bridge eld a mass-meeting on Friday evening at High Hall, Anderson-ave., near Orchard-st., to urgo that means be taken to secure without further delay approaches to the New-York and Northern Railroad tridge over the Hariem. Mayor Grant was yesterday invited to be present and address the meeting.

THEY LIKE EOSEBUD RESERVATION BETTER. Chamberlain, S. D., June 7.-More than half of the Indians belonging to the Lower Brule Agency surprised the authorities yesterday by leaving their reservation and going to Rosebud Reservation, where they will insist on remaining for several years. They are penecably inclined, and removed quietly to what



You Have Tasted

many so-called Ginger Ales, and then wished you had not, for your mouth was like a coal of fire. Red pepper—that was all. Hadie you ever tasted our Non-Alcoholic

Ginger Champagne? Manitou Effervescing Water, pure fruit flavors, genuine extract of Jamaica ginger and skill have combined to produce a beverage of charming flavor and unbounded popularity.

Everybody wants it. Sold by dealers in every city.

THE MANITOU MINERAL WATER CO., MANITOU, COL.

Park & Tilford, Acker, Merrall & Condit,

and all first-class grocers. The Trade supplied by TURLE& SKIDMORE, 156 Franklin St. N.Y. Circulars sent on application.

WOMEN MANAGERS SWORN IN,

SESSION OF THE NEW-YORK BOARD OF THE

Albany, June 7 (Special).-The Assembly parior adorned with draped American flags and potted plants to day. In this hall shortly after noon, seventeen of the twenty-one women managers of the State World's Fair Exhibit held their first meeting. The

American woman to take a degree in an English col-tege; Mrs. Andrew D. White, and Mrs. Gaspar Gris-wold. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Erastus Corning; first vice-president, Mrs. E. E. Waddington; second, Mrs. J. S. T. Stmnahan; secrevelt, Miss Carolin E. Deinis, and Mrs. Howard G. White; committee on education, Mrs. Andrew D. White, Mrs. Bellamy, Mrs. Stranahan, Miss Patterson and Miss Imagene Howard.

Resolutions were adopted asking Congress to favor the proposed change of date for opening the World's morrow Mrs. Ralph Troutman, first vice-pres and Miss Susan G. Cook, secretary of the Woo Board of the World's Fair, will address the New-York board. Mrs. Potter, the president of the Women's National Board, is in Europe. In the atternoon, on invitation of Mrs. Dean Sage, the managers attended a garden party at the beautiful residence of Mrs. The Woulds. Eds. Committee of Mrs.

The World's Fair Commissioners of the State New-York appointed the members of the Women's Board. The members from New-York and Brooklyn are as follows: Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, No. 72 East Thirty-fourth-st.; Mrs. Gasper Griswold, No. 14 West Twenty-first-st.; Mrs. E. V. R. Waddington, No. 39 Fast Ninth-st.; Mrs. H. Walter Webb, Riverdale, N. Y.: Miss Annie Hemstrong, No. 164 East Twenty-eighth all of New-York City; Mrs. Frederick Bellamy, No. 50

The other members of the board are Mrs. William J. Averell, Ogdensburg; Miss Caroline E. Dennis, Auburd; Miss Maria M. Love, No. 184 Delaware-ave., Buffalo; Miss Elizabeth T. Minturn, Hastings on the Hudson Miss Frances Todd Patterson, Westfield; Mrs. Leslie Pell Clarke, Springfield Centre, Otsego County, N. Y. Mrs. Dean Sage, Menands, Albany County; Mrs. Charles F. Wadsworth, Geneseo, Livingston County; Mrs. Andrew D. White, Ithaca; Mrs. Howard G. White, Syracuse, and Mrs. Erastus Corning, Albany, N. Y. Mrs. Florence C. Ives is the chief clerk, and her only int address is the Capitol, Albany, N. Y.

The New-York State Board has set saide \$35,000 for New-York is the only State that has recognized the

colored race by giving it representation at the Chicago Columbian Exposition. Neither on the National Commission of 106 members, nor on the Board of Lady Managers for the United States, consisting of 116 members, is there a single colored man or woman.

Belvidere, N. J., June 7.—Miss Mary Clark, of Bel videre, will represent the IVth Congress District of

New-Jersey as fudy manager of the World's Columbian Exhibition. She was appointed by the Governor upon the recommendation of World's Fair Commissioner schwartzweller. she is a talented young woman and a siece of George M. Robeson, ex-Secretary of the Navy The contract for constructing the New-York State The contract for constructing the New long State world's Fair building at Chicago has been awarded to George G. Fuller, of Chicago, at \$77,600. The plans call for a building in the style of Italian renaissance, and Commissioner Thacher says it will be the grandest one of the State buildings. The total cost of the building, when finished and furnished, it is estimated, will be about \$125,000.

MR. WESTINGHOUSE'S BOND REDUCED. Chicago, June 7.—The bond into which George West-inghouse was obliged to enter, in conjunction with the contract for farnishing the Exposition with electric lights, was reduced yesterday from \$1,000,050 to \$300,000.

EASTERN EXHIBITORS TO MEET.

A meeting of the emecative committee of the Inernational Exhibitors' Association will be held in room No. 183, Stewart Building, at 3:30 p. m. to day. This association of the business men of New-York and the East, was organized for the promotion of the World's Fair interest, and the securing by as sociated effort of benefits for the members in grouping of exhibits. The presentation of New-York's needs by the association has resulted in the director ceneral's receiving discretionary power. It is now settled that all manufacturers or manufacturers' agents repre senting cases where such discretion should be exercised will be placed in such a manner as not to embarra them by the requirements of a separate exhibit is ach country or State where they happen to have mills or factories. An agent has also been appointed who lives in Chicago who will undertake to represent each member of the association at the office of the secretary of installation whin the question of the allotment of space is up for discussion.

ITALIAN SOCIETIES HAVE A MCNIC.

The United Italian Societies held their annual pic nie aud games yesterday afternoon and evening at Brommer's Union Park, One-hundred and-thirty-third st. and Willis-ave. About 4,000 persons were present. treasury of the united societies to help defray the expenses of the Columbus celebration this fill by the societies. A third will be devoted to the Italian

ome.
Sack races and shooting matches were beld in the afternoon. The sack mees were won by Gambell, Vito Melfl, and B, Volpe. D. Abarno, Grandolf and Miss Sambruna won the shoo matches. Gold medals were awarded to those wh in the evening there was an exhibition of fire

works, and dancing was indulged in. The officers of the picnic were: D. Bonamo, president: J. Cavagaro, A. Zueca and Dr. O. Abrusas, vice peed-dgute: Pictro Aratu, treasurer, and A. Corvi, secretars.